type. An analogous case is found in the vertebrates in which the excised heart of such a comparatively generalized type as the frog is much more resistant than the heart of a specialized mammalian type like the dog, the cat, or man.

There is every reason to think that pulsatile vessels will be found in most, if not all, families and genera of the Hemiptera and Homoptera. Their discovery in the Aphididæ simply adds to the already convincing evidence of the close relationship of these two groups.

ASCOGASTER CARPOCAPSÆ, A PARASITE OF THE ORIENTAL MOTH.

By A. M. Wilcox,

Gipsy-moth Assistant, U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

The Oriental moth, *Cnidocampa flavescens* Walk., a native of Japan was first discovered in this country in 1906. Although at present the infestation is confined to a small area, there is a possibility of the moth becoming a widespread pest.

Several attempts have been made to rear parasites from the larvæ and cocoons of the moth, but as far as the writer knows, none of these previous attempts have been successful. During the spring of 1917 several of the cocoons were collected in Dorchester, Mass., and placed in rearing boxes. During the month of June the adults began to appear and a single Braconid parasite emerged at the same time. The specimen was determined by Prof. C. T. Brues of the Bussey Institution, Harvard University, as *Ascogaster carpocapsæ* Viereck. The species was first described as *Chelonus carpocapsæ* in 1909 by Viereck.[1] The Codling moth, *Carpocapsæ pomonella* was named as the host insect.

The species may be recognized by the absence of segmentation on the abdomen and by the presence of four transverse nipple-like prolongations on the outer and upper edge of the posterior face of the metathorax. It can readily be separated from *Chelonus fissus* Prov., a common, similar species, by the absence of pubescence on the eyes, and the different wing venation, the first submarginal and first discoidal cells being separated in *A. carpocapsæ*, while in *C. fissus* they are confluent.

[1] Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, Vol. 11, p. 43.